

Appendix F

The tables and spectrum analyzer screen shots below characterize the receive signal levels, their gain or loss relative to the Potomac Instruments Ant-71 Reference Dipole antenna, and the performance of each antenna across the FM band.

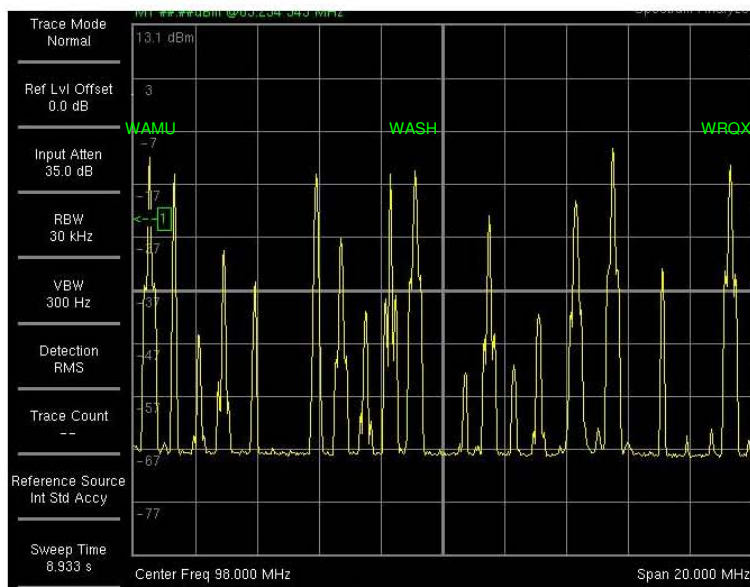
Passive Antennas — location: Potomac Overlook — 29 January 2008

date: 29 January 2008

Antenna	RSL (dBμV)			Relative Gain (dBd ^{ref})			Carrier/Noise (dB)		
	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz
Potomac Ref.	115.3	110.5	111.1	0	0	0	—	—	—
Crane Dipole	105.2	102.2	104.2	-10.1	-8.3	-6.9	>57	>53	>53
BA “T” Dipole	107.7	100.2	100.2	-7.6	-10.3	-10.9	—	—	—
BA “Tail”	94.7	92.2	92.2	-20.6	-18.3	-18.9	—	—	—
Fanfare Whip	95.2	99.7	97.2	-20.1	-10.8	-13.9	—	—	—
Terk Passive	93.7	87.7	73.7	-21.6	-22.8	-37.4	—	—	—

“>” below noise floor of spectrum analyzer due to low antenna efficiency

Figure 1 Crane Passive Antenna (Spectrum Reference) (109)



antenna: Radio Shack Active

location: Potomac Overlook

date: 29 January 2008

condition	RSL (dBμV)			Relative Gain (dBd ^{ref})			Carrier/Noise (dB)		
	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz
max. gain	55.7	63.7	70.5	-29.1	-17.8	-13.1	>38	>36	>50
mid. gain	57.7	64.2	70.5	-27.1	-17.3	-13.1	>38	>36	>42
min. gain	27.7	32.2	36.5	-57.1	-49.3	-47.1	—	—	—

">" actual noise level probably below measurement threshold of spectrum analyzer as configured

Figure 2 Radio Shack Active @ Max. Gain (113)

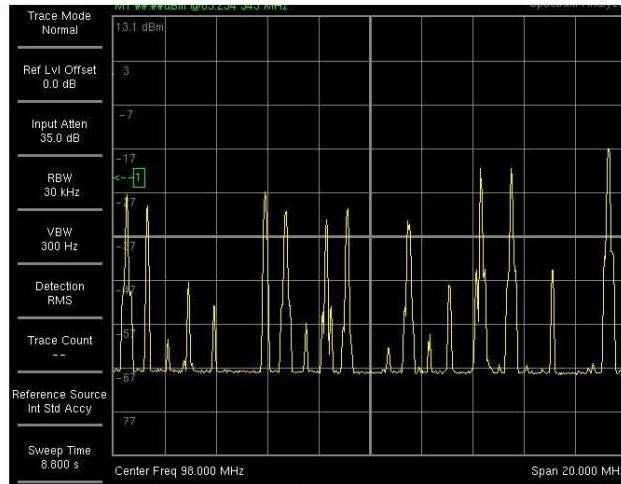


Figure 3 Radio Shack Active @ Mid. Gain (111)

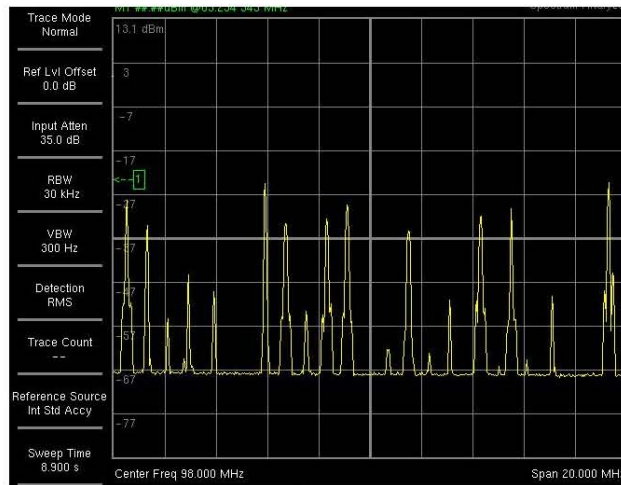
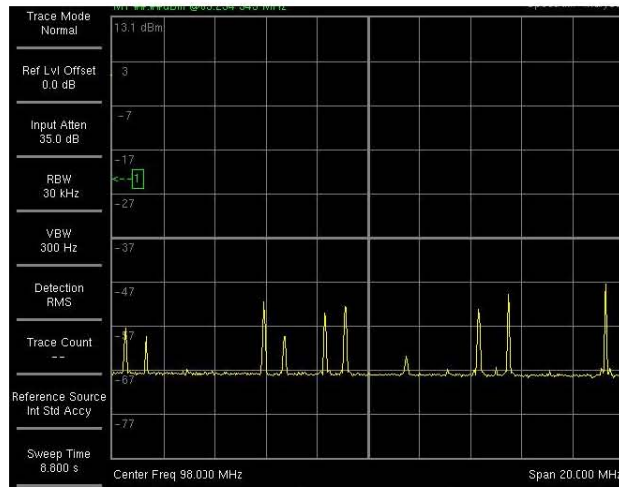


Figure 4 Radio Shack Active @ Min. Gain



antenna: Terk Edge Active

location: Potomac Overlook

date: 29 January 2008

condition	RSL (dBμV)			Relative Gain (dBd ^{ref})			Carrier/Noise (dB)		
	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz
max. gain	79.7	89.2	96.7	-35.6	-21.3	-14.4	<12	<10	<15
mid. gain	74.7	80.7	83.7	-40.6	-29.8	-27.4	<12	<10	<15
min. gain	48.2	52.2	54.7	-67.1	-58.3	-56.4	>40	>45	>50

">" actual noise level probably below measurement threshold of spectrum analyzer as configured

Figure 5 Terk Edge Active @ Max. Gain (119)

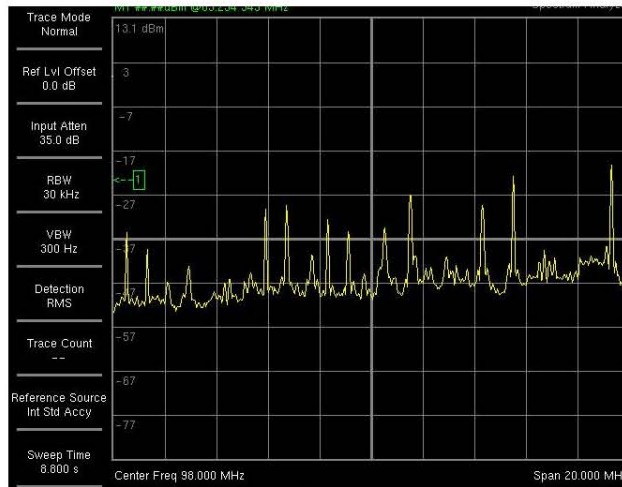


Figure 6 Terk Edge Active @ Mid. Gain (117)

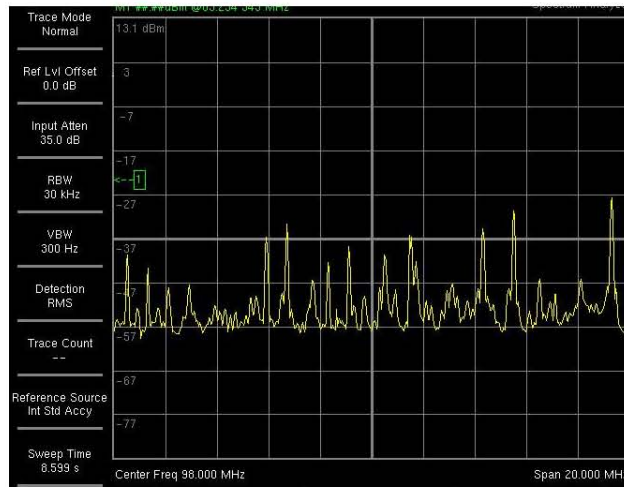
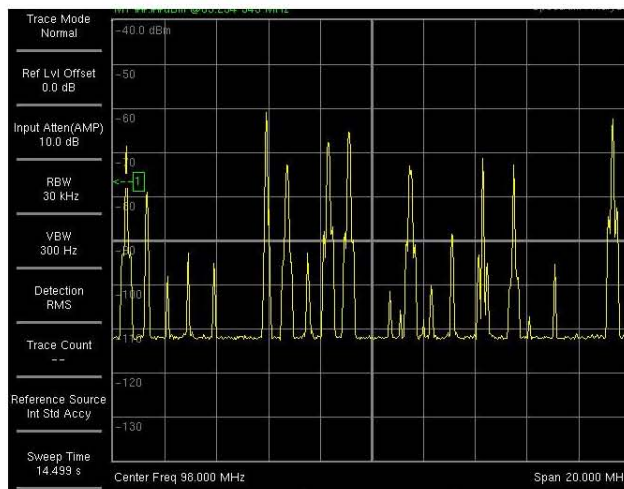


Figure 7 Terk Edge Active @ Min. Gain (121)



antenna: Terk Tower Active ☐

location: Potomac Overlook

date: 29 January 2008

condition	RSL (dBμV)			Relative Gain (dBd ^{ref})			Carrier/Noise (dB)		
	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz
max. gain	77.7	82.7	89.7	-37.6	-27.8	-21.4	<20	<15	<40
mid. gain	67.7	71.7	81.2	-47.6	-38.8	-29.9	<15	<15	<30
min. gain	53.7	56.7	63.7	-61.6	-53.8	-47.4	>35	>33	>43

">" actual noise level probably below measurement threshold of spectrum analyzer as configured

Figure 8 Terk Tower Active @ Max. Gain (126)

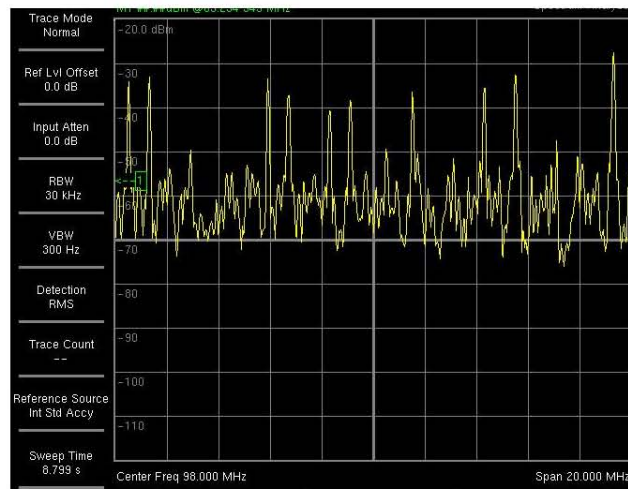


Figure 9 Terk Tower Active @ Mid. Gain (124)

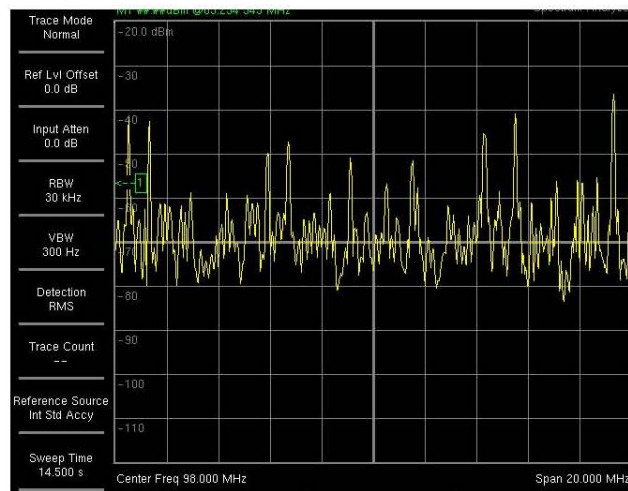
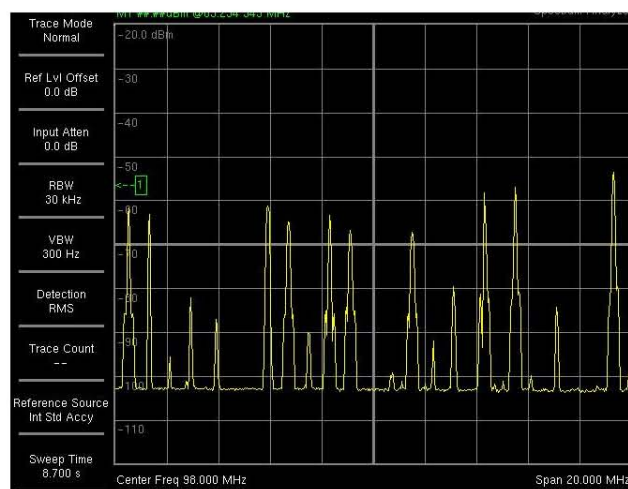


Figure 10 Terk Tower Active @ Min. Gain (128)



antenna: Terk Pi Active

location: Potomac Overlook

date: 29 January 2008

condition	RSL (dBμV)			Relative Gain (dBd ^{ref})			Carrier/Noise (dB)		
	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz
max. gain	69.7	64.7	69.7	-45.6	-45.8	-41.4	>50	>37	>50
mid. gain	66.2	66.2	65.7	-49.1	-44.3	-45.4	>50	>38	>50
min. gain	68.7	65.7	66.7	-46.6	-44.8	-44.4	>50	>36	>50

">" actual noise level probably below measurement threshold of spectrum analyzer as configured

Figure 11 Terk Pi Active @ Max. Gain (132)

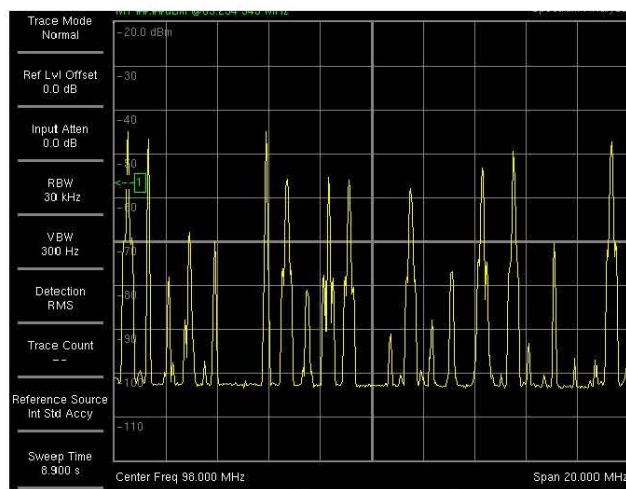


Figure 12 Terk Pi Active @ Mid. Gain (130)

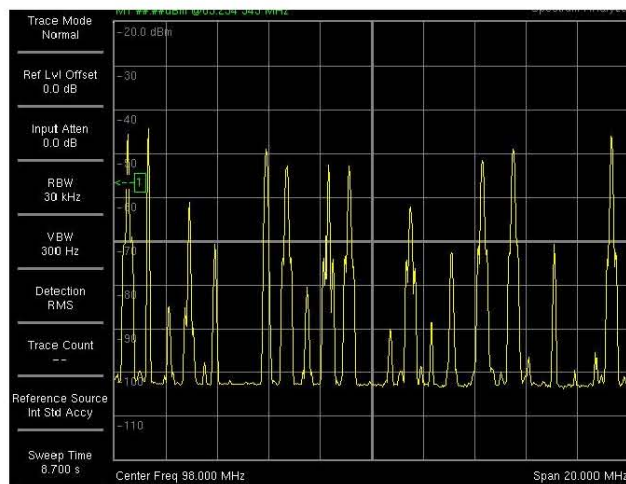
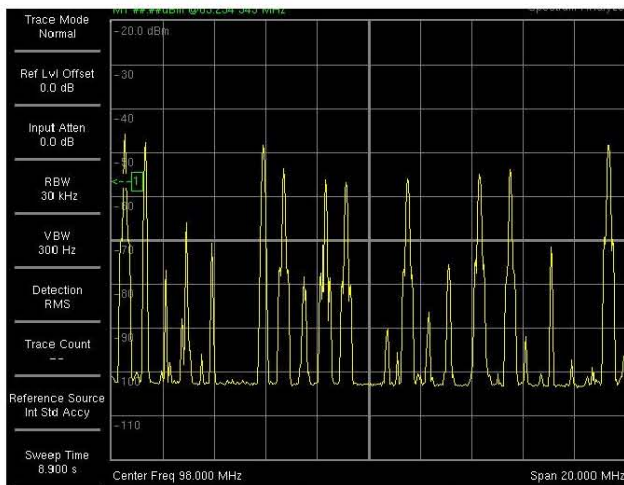


Figure 13 Terk Pi Active @ Min. Gain (134)



antenna: Terk HDR-I Active

location: Potomac Overlook

date: 29 January 2008

condition	RSL (dBμV)			Relative Gain (dBd ^{ref})			Carrier/Noise (dB)		
	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz
max. gain	41.7	46.7	52.7	-73.6	-63.8	-58.4	>20	>33	>38
mid. gain	39.7	47.2	48.7	-75.6	-63.3	-62.4	>28	>25	>35
min. gain	41.7	45.7	58.7	-73.6	-64.8	-52.4	>26	>28	>43

">" actual noise level probably below measurement threshold of spectrum analyzer as configured

Figure 14 Terk HDR-I Active @ Max. Gain (140)

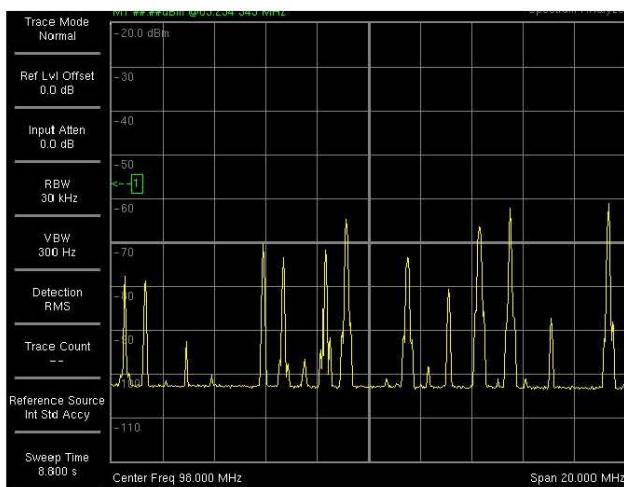


Figure 15 Terk HDR-I Active @ Mid. Gain (136)

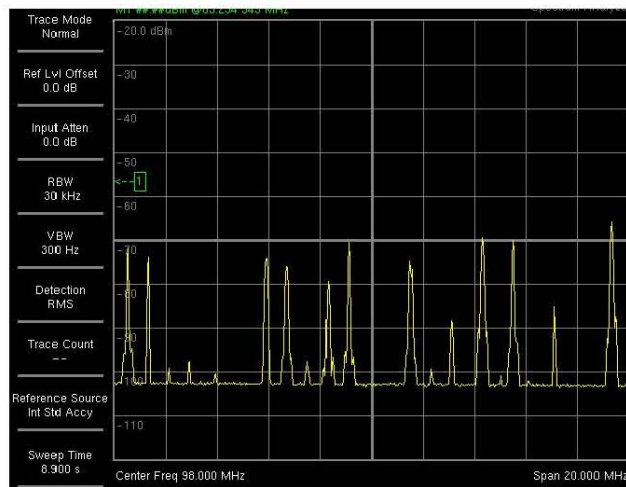
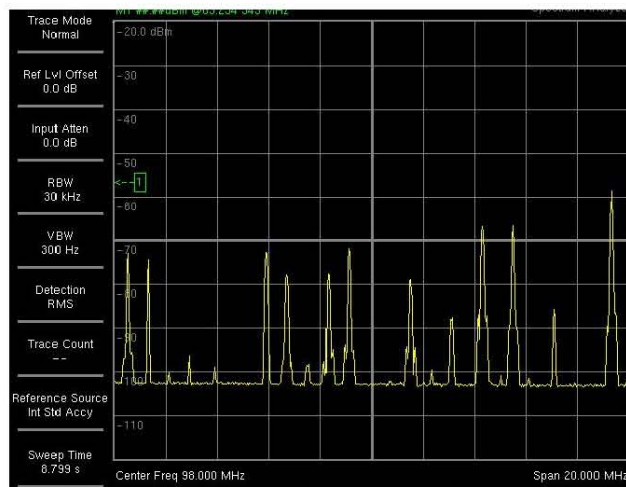


Figure 16 Terk HDR-I Active @ Min. Gain (142)



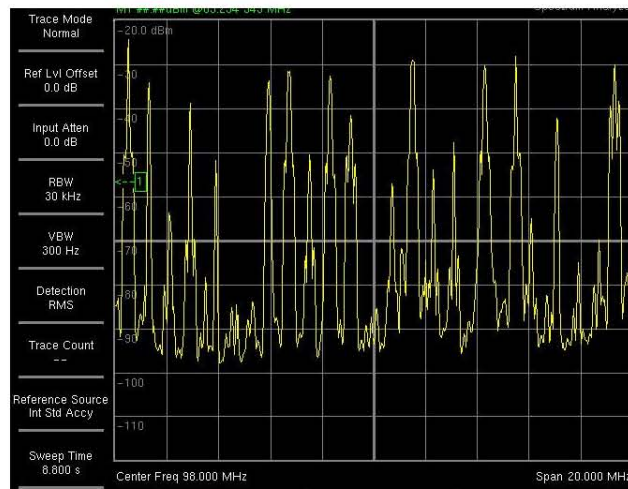
antenna: Terk HDR-O Active

location: Potomac Overlook

date: 29 January 2008

	RSL (dBμV)			Relative Gain (dBd ^{ref})			Carrier/Noise (dB)		
condition	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz
(fixed gain)	100.7	94.7	93.7	-14.6	-15.8	-17.4	60	48	53
">" actual noise level probably below measurement threshold of spectrum analyzer as configured									

Figure 17 Terk HDR-O Active (789)



antenna: Potomac Reference Antenna

location: Fairfax

date: 4 February 2008

	RSL (dBμV)			Relative Gain (dBd ^{ref})			Carrier/Noise (dB)		
antenna	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz
Potomac Ref.	84.8	81.5	83.6	0	0	0	—	—	—
">" actual noise level probably below measurement threshold of spectrum analyzer as configured									

antenna: Radio Shack Active□

location: Fairfax

date: 4 February 2008

	RSL (dBμV)			Relative Gain (dBd ^{ref})			Carrier/Noise (dB)		
condition	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz
max. gain	55.7	63.7	70.5	-29.1	-17.8	-13.1	>40	>45	28
mid. gain	57.7	64.2	70.5	-27.1	-17.3	-13.1	>40	>45	28
min. gain	27.7	32.2	36.5	-57.1	-49.3	-47.1	>8	>13	>18
">" actual noise level probably below measurement threshold of spectrum analyzer as configured									

Figure 18 Radio Shack Active @ Max. Gain (205)

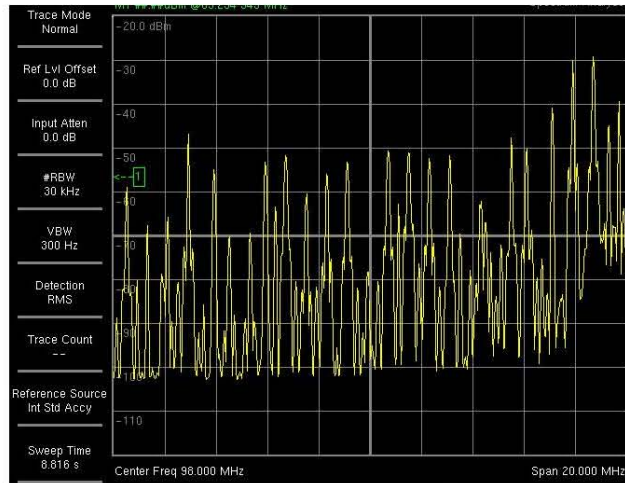


Figure 19 Radio Shack Active @ Mid. Gain (204)

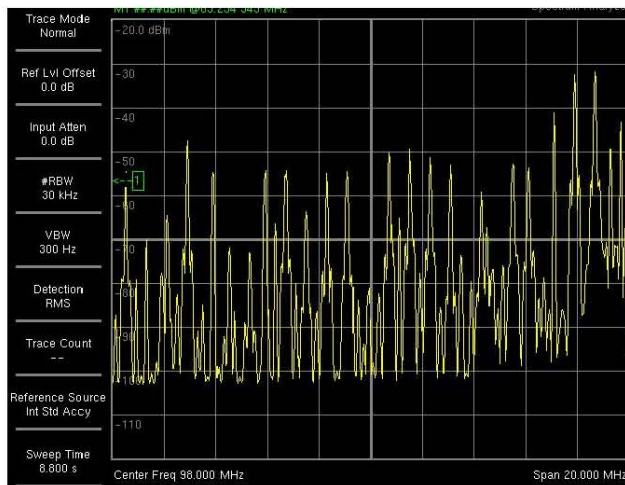
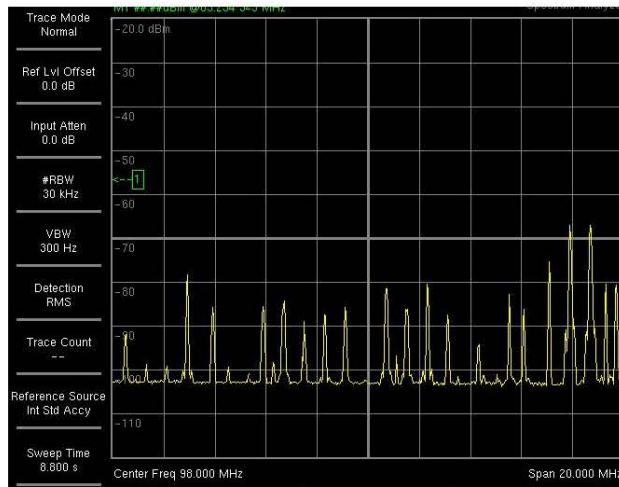


Figure 20 Radio Shack Active @ Min. Gain (206)



antenna: Terk Edge Active

location: Fairfax

date: 4 February 2008

condition	RSL (dBμV)			Relative Gain (dBd ^{ref})			Carrier/Noise (dB)		
	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz
max. gain	—	82.2	—	—	-32.8	—	0	0	0
mid. gain	—	75.2	—	—	-6.3	—	0	0	0
min. gain	20.7	26.2	31.5	-64.1	-55.3	-52.1	>6	>8	>10

">" actual noise level probably below measurement threshold of spectrum analyzer as configured

Figure 21 Terk Edge Active @ Max. Gain (212)

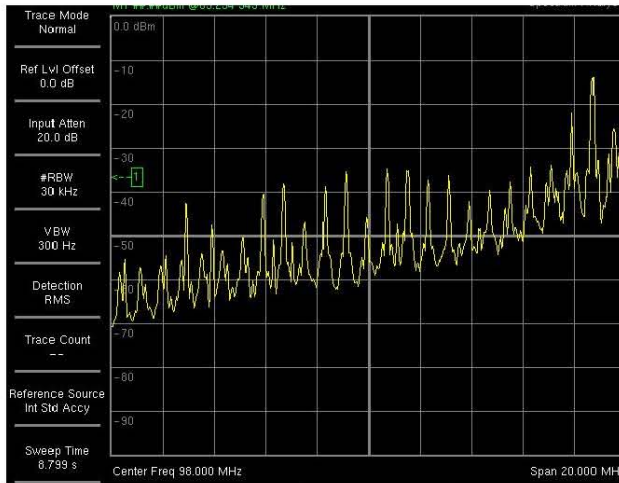


Figure 22 Terk Edge Active @ Mid. Gain (210)

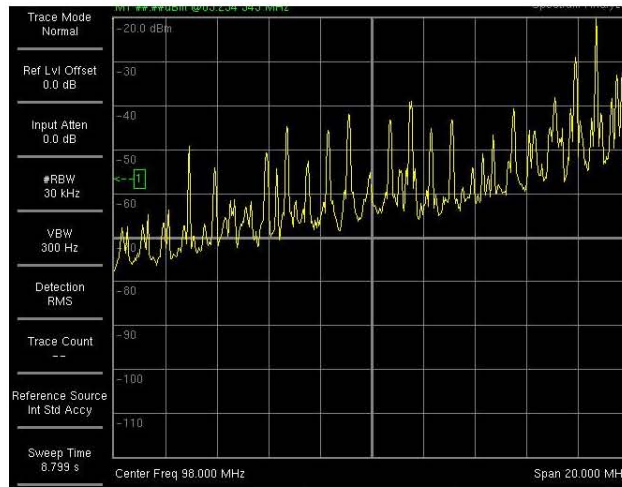
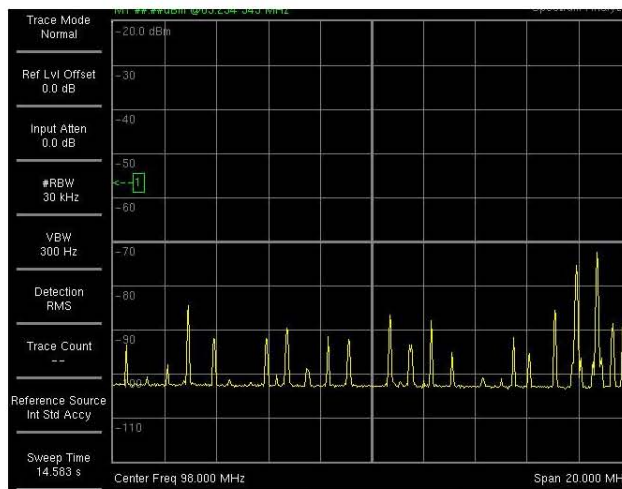


Figure 23 Terk Edge Active @ Min. Gain (300)



antenna: Terk Tower Active ☐

location: Fairfax

date: 4 February 2008

condition	RSL (dBμV)			Relative Gain (dBd ^{ref})			Carrier/Noise (dB)		
	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz
max. gain	50.2	58.7	64.5	-34.6	-22.8	-19.1	>20	13	15
mid. gain	44.7	48.7	56.5	-40.1	-32.8	-27.1	12	0	13
min. gain	27.7	31.2	35.5	-57.1	-50.3	-48.1	10	12	15

">" actual noise level probably below measurement threshold of spectrum analyzer as configured

Figure 24 Terk Tower Active @ Max. Gain (203)

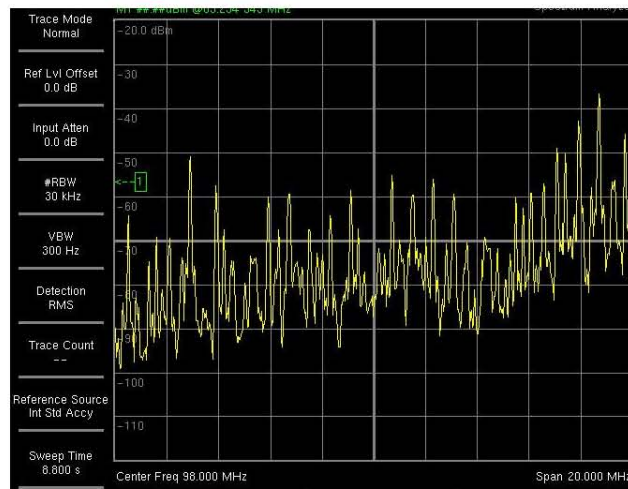


Figure 25 Terk Tower Active @ Mid. Gain (201)

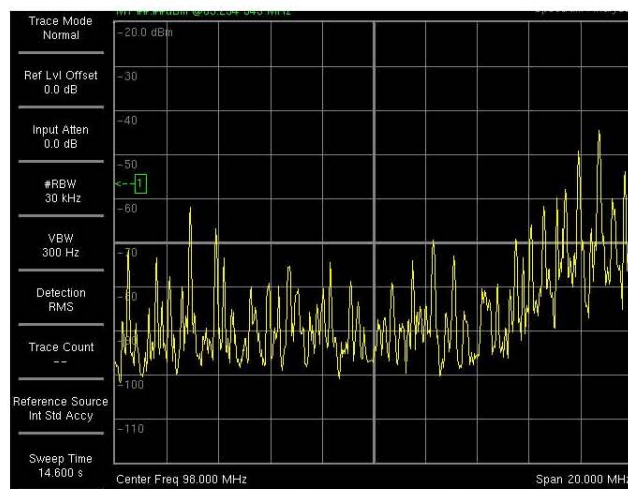
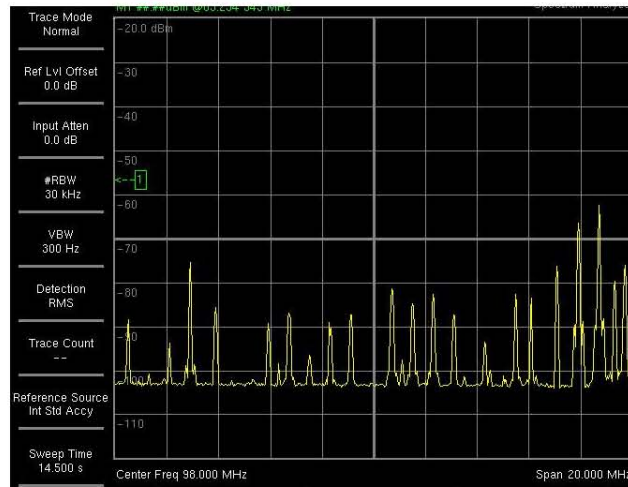


Figure 26 Terk Tower Active @ Min. Gain (202)



antenna: Terk Pi Active

location: Fairfax

date: 4 February 2008

condition	RSL (dBμV)			Relative Gain (dBd ^{ref})			Carrier/Noise (dB)		
	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz
max. gain	48.7	59.2	66.5	-36.1	-22.3	-17.1	15	30	20
mid. gain	38.7	39.2	45.5	-46.1	-42.3	-38.1	>21	12	18
min. gain	39.7	39.2	43.5	-45.1	-42.3	-40.1	>21	10	18

">" actual noise level probably below measurement threshold of spectrum analyzer as configured

Figure 27 Terk Pi Active @ Max. Gain (208)

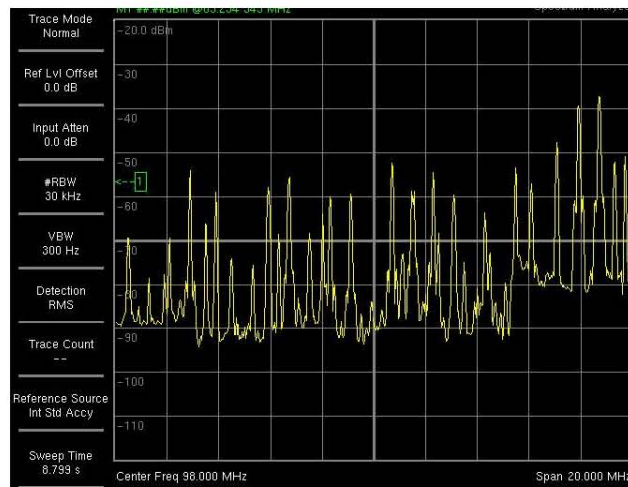


Figure 28 Terk Pi Active @ Mid. Gain (207)

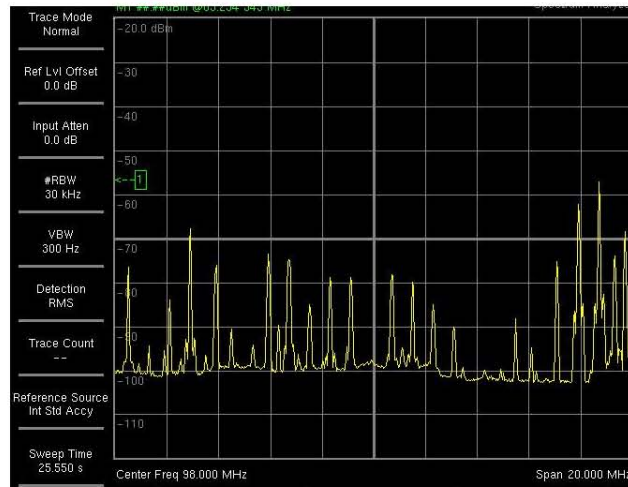
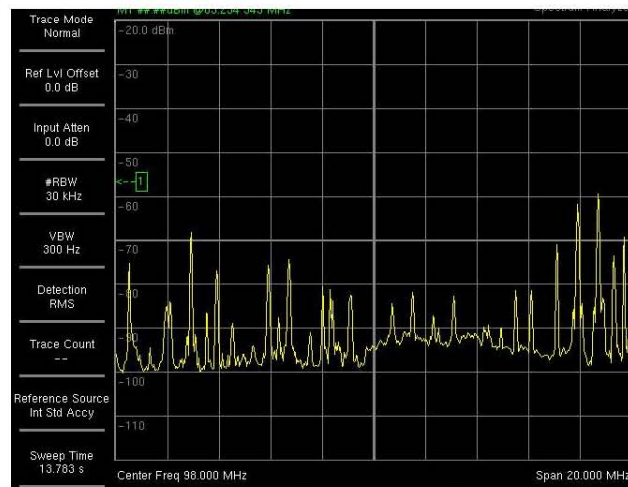


Figure 29 Terk Pi Active @ Min. Gain (209)



antenna: Terk HDR-I Active

location: Fairfax

date: 4 February 2008

condition	RSL (dBμV)			Relative Gain (dBd ^{ref})			Carrier/Noise (dB)		
	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz
max. gain	70.7	70.2	61.5	-14.1	-11.3	-22.1	35	42	24
mid. gain	49.7	52.2	44.5	-35.1	-29.3	-39.1	30	35	20
min. gain	15.7	25.2	24.5	-69.1	-56.3	-59.1	>2	>5	>7

">" actual noise level probably below measurement threshold of spectrum analyzer as configured

Figure 30 Terk HDR-I Active @ Max. Gain (302)

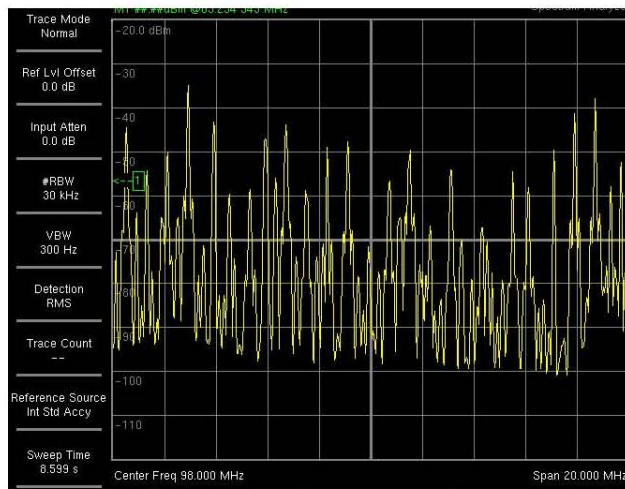


Figure 31 Terk HDR-I Active @ Mid. Gain (301)

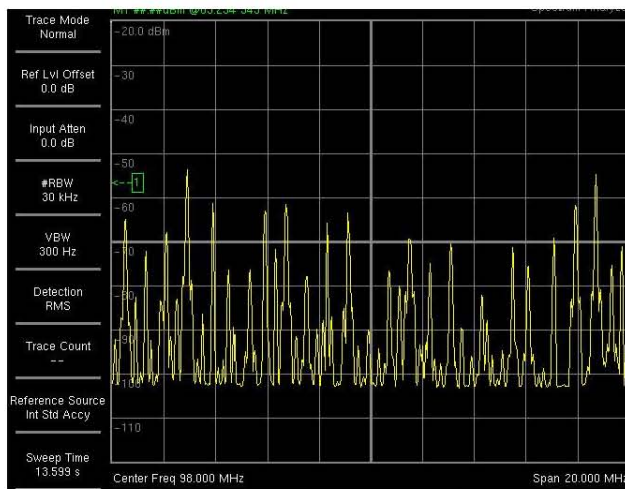
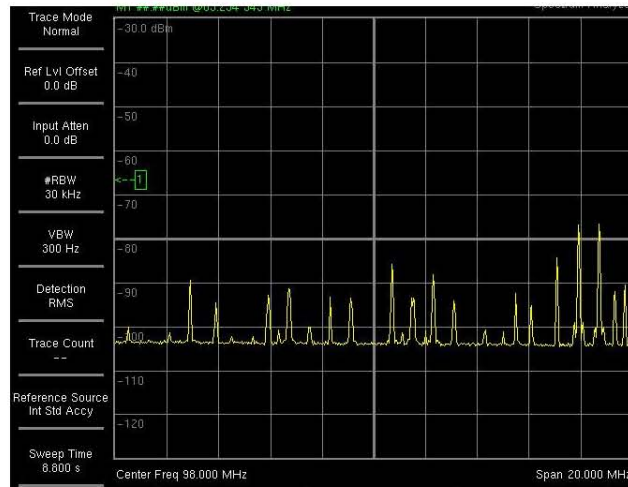


Figure 32 Terk HDR-I Active @ Min. Gain (303)



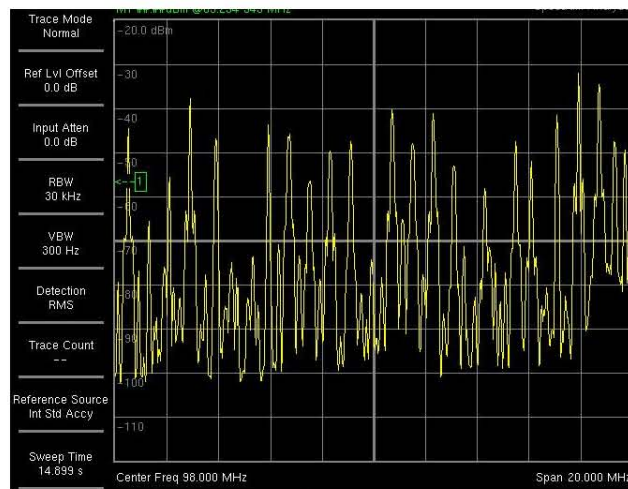
antenna: Terk HDR-O Active

location: Fairfax

date: 4 February 2008

	RSL (dBμV)			Relative Gain (dBd ^{ref})			Carrier/Noise (dB)		
condition	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz	88.5 MHz	97.1 MHz	107.3 MHz
(fixed gain)	69.7	69.7	64.7	-15.1	-11.8	-18.9	48	40	20
">" actual noise level probably below measurement threshold of spectrum analyzer as configured									

Figure 33 Terk HDR-O Active (200)



NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO
Report to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting
Digital Radio Coverage & Interference Analysis (DRCIA) Project
Final Narrative Report
Deliverable 6.2.1

CPB Account No. 10446
Reporting Period: January 1, 2008 – February 29, 2008

INTRODUCTION

National Public Radio appreciates CPB's leadership and partnership in the Digital Radio Coverage and Interference Analysis (DRCIA) Project, an important initiative to maximize the reach of new digital public radio services to all Americans. This final narrative report supplements our ongoing meetings and conference calls with CPB's staff and/or consultant and describes activities during the project's final two months, from January 1, 2008 through February 29, 2008, with recent updates as appropriate. Our report represents deliverable 6.2.1 of contract amendment 2, as described in paragraph 6.15 of the workscope. A financial report for the full grant period of November 1, 2006 through February 29, 2008 will follow under separate cover.

Project work during the reporting period focused on three key areas:

1. Production of map studies for all CPB-qualified public radio stations
2. Completion of laboratory and field studies
3. Production of the Final Consolidated Technical Report

INTERFERENCE-FREE COVERAGE MAPS (DELIVERABLE 5.2)

The period January 1 to February 29 saw the start of our production of map studies for the 800 CPB-qualified public radio stations that were delivered to CPB during February and March. As we reported previously, NPR Labs partnered with the Institute for Telecommunications Sciences (ITS) in Boulder, CO to develop software for this aspect of the DRCIA project. We selected the ITS Communication Systems Planning Tool (CSPT), a program that calculates signal pathloss and generates maps of the result. In the fall of 2007 NPR Labs acquired, configured, and installed CSPT on one of our mapping computers. CSPT runs as a module under the Environmental Systems Research Institute's (ESRI) ARCview GIS platform, the industry standard for GIS applications.

More than 2,600 maps were delivered in electronic form to CPB by the end of the contract period on February 29. Per our agreement with CPB, the balance of the maps were submitted weekly, with the final delivery on April 2, 2008 of a DVD with approximately 4,800 maps (100%). Each station was represented by six maps showing mobile indoor and portable reception for both analog and HD Radio service. Each map showed the interference-limited and interference-free coverage, in red and blue shadings, respectively.

This interference-free coverage map production included the 50 large-market and 25 small-market stations with additional scenarios, such as analog and IBOC coverage with 10% IBOC transmission power. These 75 detailed market maps included population counts for each

scenario that supported the coverage and interference impact studies. The impact studies were developed during this final project period and the bulk of the analysis was performed for inclusion in the Final Report.

COMPLETION OF LABORATORY AND FIELD STUDIES

Our work during the first two months of 2008 also included the completion of a number of laboratory and field studies that were reported to CPB separately during this period, or later as part of the Final Report. These efforts included:

- One study involved the development of a portable signal measurement system to collect indoor signal coverage measurements. Ten sites, including homes, office buildings and shopping centers were measured to determine IBOC DAB signal penetration and verify the coverage prediction models for indoor and portable service (Deliverable 6.1.1).
- Translators from two manufacturers were tested in the laboratory and the RF performance data was used later for the study of IBOC transmission effects on real public radio translators (Deliverable 6.1.1).
- An extensive field test of indoor receiving antennas was performed and a report was presented to CPB (Deliverable 5.6).
- A study of the effectiveness of single-frequency networks for IBOC coverage improvement (Deliverable 6.1.4).
- A report on the effect of electrical noise levels in urbanized areas (Deliverable 6.1.7).
- An assessment of consumer IBOC receiver improvements (Deliverable 6.1.5).
- A report on potential transmission system advancements for IBOC DAB (Deliverable 6.1.6).

PRODUCTION OF THE FINAL CONSOLIDATED TECHNICAL REPORT (DELIVERABLE 6.2.2)

Findings and conclusions from the technical reports listed above, as well as field and lab studies conducted earlier in the project, were consolidated into a draft Final Report and submitted to CPB on March 28, 2008. CPB's staff and consultant provided valuable feedback on the Final Report, and we have subsequently revised the Executive Summary and Conclusions along with several other sections. Electronic and bound copies of a revised Final Report will be submitted to CPB by May 19, 2008. The result, we believe, is a substantial body of information that will ultimately serve CPB, the public radio system, and manufacturers in their considerations of HD Radio.



NPR's Communications Strategy Plan
for CPB's Digital Radio Coverage and Interference Analysis Project
CPB Account No. 10446
Revised: January 15, 2008
Updated: May 15, 2008

Overview

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting and NPR share significant interest in determining the impact of the introduction of the digital HD Radio system on public radio listeners.

The CPB's principal concern is the potential disenfranchisement of listeners due to the loss of signal coverage as stations make the transition to digital radio broadcasting and once the conversion to digital is completed.

The project will require NPR to assess the baseline level of analog-generated interference tolerated by a significant sample of stations, and then determine the interference impact upon those stations by the addition of digital radio transmission.

Since the level of interference experienced by listeners is influenced by the performance of their receiving equipment, NPR will need to evaluate the interference susceptibility of a broad sample of analog-only and digital/analog-capable radio receivers. Field testing will be required to quantify the actual levels of interference present in a representative sample of markets. Finally, sophisticated computer analyses incorporating these findings will be used to determine the extent of interference either being experienced or that could be experienced by the public radio listening population.

Information derived from this project will be used to generate recommendations for improvements (including regulatory changes, if appropriate) to transmission and reception technologies that will increase the availability of public radio services to the U.S. population.

In achieving the desired regulatory outcome for public radio stations, it is expected that coordination will be necessary with stakeholders in the commercial industry; they will need to be briefed and apprised of any concerns this study highlights for public radio listening. NPR and CPB will discuss strategies to achieve balanced, common ground on any regulatory and industry proposals, to the extent possible, practical, and appropriate in protecting existing public radio analog listening while maximizing the reach of new digital radio services.

Objective

The following plan outlines NPR's communications efforts to widely promote the Corporation for Public Broadcasting's grant to quantify interference and to minimize its impact on the public. Through these efforts, NPR seeks to build a supporting consensus among the public radio stakeholders, regulatory agencies and standards and trade organizations, intellectual property developers, independent engineering consultants, transmission equipment manufacturers, and consumer electronics (receiver) manufacturers. Our publicity efforts will reflect the importance of each group's participation in determining the extent of the interference problem and the means of mitigating its impact on the public.

Constituencies

- **Public Radio Stakeholders:** Outreach to public radio managers and engineers, who have first-hand experience with interference issues and who have often been involved in efforts to minimize the impact of problems at the local level. This objective is to be served by direct communication and investigation of reported interference issues, which will be summarized in NPR's final reports.

NPR will host a satellite interconnection after transmittal of the final reports to brief the public radio system about the findings of this study, our recommendations for optimization strategies and to discuss collaborative next steps in the digital transition process.

- **Regulatory Agencies and Standards and Trades Organizations:** By influencing the performance goals of newly introduced technologies, standards organizations play a major role in determining what levels of interference will be considered acceptable or unacceptable. Trade organizations often set technical performance standards that their equipment manufacturing members are expected to meet. Regulatory agencies adopt and codify performance standards, and frequently are responsible for ensuring standards compliance. NPR, in consultation with CPB, will set the stage for introducing final recommendations based on this project to the standards setting bodies at NRSC meetings preceding the submission of the Final Report to CPB. Such initial briefings will merely highlight the expected potential for further receiver improvements, and general strategies for maximizing digital coverage without harming analog reception. No preliminary reports should be issued prior to the final dissemination of results subsequent to project conclusion.
- NPR and other industry stakeholders advocated successfully for the establishment of a peer review exercise within the National Radio System Committee's Interim Standards Development Working Group (ISDWG) to study the work of commercial parties reportedly seeking unrestricted sideband power increase authority, as well as focusing on the NPR work performed in this study. NPR will fully participate in this process and work with fellow public radio stakeholders to advocate for interference restriction guidelines, as well as a

variety of transmission optimization solutions that may be better suited in individual circumstances to improve indoor coverage while avoiding objectionable analog interference.

- **Intellectual Property Developers:** Developers of new technologies including digital radio broadcasting interact with standards organizations, regulatory agencies and other influential entities as they define the performance parameters of their technology.
- **Engineering Consultants:** In their role of providing design services to broadcasters, engineering consultants make technical decisions that will affect the interference levels experienced by the public. Through their extensive experience in the field, they have first-hand knowledge of factors influencing interference levels and often are aware of methods of minimizing its impact.
- **Transmission Equipment Manufacturers:** The design skills and production standards of transmission equipment manufacturers can have a significant influence on the amount of interference generated by radio stations.
- **Consumer Electronics (Receiver) Manufacturers:** Perhaps more than any other group, receiver manufacturers will determine the quality of a radio listener's experience. Design goals, engineering expertise and manufacturing standards have an enormous impact on the quality of the product placed in consumers' hands. Susceptibility to interference is a parameter that is largely determined by the design and marketing decisions made by the receiver manufacturer in bringing a product to the public.
- **Press:** During the project, outreach to the radio trade press will be targeted with a focus on NPR as an industry leader in technology advancement, with vital support from CPB. At the completion of the project, radio trade press outreach should focus on the findings and should attempt to positively influence the professional constituencies as to the need for and means of minimizing the impact of interference on public radio.

To the extent practical and appropriate, outreach to the consumer electronics press and the consumer press should be used throughout the project to increase listeners' awareness of interference problems, to encourage them to proactively report the interference problems they encounter, and to make them aware that their consumer electronics purchasing choices can have a substantial impact on their listening experience. Where specific makes and models of receivers have superior performance in minimizing interference, improving digital coverage, or both, such information should be made promptly available to stations and the public.

- **The Radio Trades:** Outreach to the trades will include Radio World, Broadcast Engineering, Broadcast Engineering (BE) Radio, Current, Broadcasting & Cable, Electronic Design, RAIN (Radio and Internet

Newsletter), Communications Daily/Washington Internet Daily, MediaPost, PaidContent, and Radio Business Report.

- **Consumer Electronics Press:** Sound & Vision, Stereophile, Consumer Electronics Vision, CEPro, Wired, InfoWorld, Fast Company, etc.
- **Consumer Press:** Media press from the top markets, including Washington Post, Washington Times, New York Times, USA Today, Detroit News, Detroit Free Press, Wall Street Journal, LA Times, San Francisco Chronicle, San Jose Mercury News, Boston Globe, Chicago Tribune, Baltimore Sun, AP, Reuters, Bloomberg.

Timetable

Keeping in mind that the report to CPB will be delivered in May 2008, NPR will make offers to gather information and to update the industry at the following conferences during the project and following its completion:

January 2007

Jan. 8-11 – International Consumer Electronics Show (CES), Las Vegas; includes the National Radio Systems Committee meeting.

February 2007

Feb. 26–March 2 – CEA Winter Technology and Standards Forum, San Antonio

April 2007

April 16-19 – NAB Spring Conference, Las Vegas; includes the National Radio Systems Committee meeting, and the Public Radio Engineering Conference

September 2007

Sept. 6–11 – International Broadcasting Conference, Amsterdam – HD European Alliance meeting, Amsterdam

Sept. 26–28 – NAB Fall Conference, Charlottesville NC; includes the National Radio Systems Committee meeting.

January 2008

January 8-11 – International CES, Las Vegas (including winter meeting of the National Radio Systems Committee)

March 2008

March 16-18 – NAB Futures Summit, Pebble Beach, California

April 2008

April 9-16 - National Association of Broadcasters Convention, Public Radio Engineering Conference, National Radio Systems Committee

In addition, NPR may make offers to update the public radio industry at the following regional conferences and smaller professional gatherings. Such presentations would be subject to inclusion by the event's organizing entity and to the project activities-to-date and relevant findings for the audience:

January 2007

Capital Public Radio (CPR) Winter Meeting
Public Radio in Mid America (PRIMA) Winter Meeting

February 2007

Feb. 18-21 – Association of Music Personnel in Public Radio (AMPPR), Portland, OR
Feb. 20–24 – Public Media 2007, Boston

April 2007

April 11-14 – National Federation of Community Broadcasters (NFCB) Community Radio Conference, New Orleans, LA

May 2007

May 29–June 1 – Public Broadcasting Management Assoc. (PBMA) Conference, New Orleans

July 2007

July 12-14 – Public Radio Development and Marketing (PRDMC), Reno, NV
July 19-21 – Public Radio News Directors Inc (PRNDI) Conference, New Orleans, LA

September 2007

Sept. 26-29 – Public Radio Program Directors Conference (PRPD), Minneapolis, MN
Sept. – Western States Public Radio (WSPR) Regional Meeting
Sept. – Public Radio in Mid America (PRIMA) Regional Meeting
Sept. – Eastern Regional Public Media (ERPM) Meeting

May 2008

May 27-30 – PBMA, Las Vegas

July 2008

July 16-19 – PRDMC, Orlando

And other summer and fall 2008 public radio regional and trade groups, as appropriate.